SUNDAY, Per Year

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Cannon or Roosevelt? the House Committee on Naval Affairs provides for only two new battleships, instead of three, the number desired by President ROOSEVELT and recommended

by Secretary MORTON. The original requisition of the Administration was moderate enough. The of battleships to be started this year.

broad field for its exercise elsewhere. The principle which should govern

Congress in its annual provision for national defence in the future was laid in serious injury to the strangler. down by Mr. ROOSEVELT in his December message. We cannot improve on the Russia's Internal Troubles and the President's phraseology:

" It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible for a nation, as for an individual to use high sounding tions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude."

Would the people rather have THEO-DORE ROOSEVELT'S opinion of the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, or Joseph G. CANNON'S?

Let the House and the Senate adhere to the programme of naval increase prepared by the Administration. Let Congress overrule the decision of the Committee on Naval Affairs and restore the deleted battleship.

## Mr. Bryan on Signs.

Since the Tuesday after the first Monwas cooked.

We like to see Mr. BRYAN happy, but, the repression of threatened uprisings in as humble students of psychology, we Poland and elsewhere. can't help being puzzled to see him joyful for the very reason that long made decision to send to Manchuria a large him howl and gnash his teeth.

to encourage the Democrats," he told doubtful expediency, inasmuch as the the New Haven dollar diners the other opportunity thus offered might be seized night, and "it was a good sign that the by Polish revolutionists. The necessity independent voter asserted himself in of coping with the formidable strikes the last election.'

asserted himself in 1904 by bolting the many other cities has compelled the indicate that the ship went over there and was Democratic nomination. Mr. BRYAN Government to deplete still further the chased by Russian revenue cutters, was selzed and pats him on the back. The independent | well equipped and highly disciplined 1896, and to a less extent in 1900, by bolt- throughout Russian Poland. ing the Democratic nomination; and saw, indeed, a large body of Russian And now we have the vessel, not even having had Mr. BRYAN breathed fire and slaughter soldiers seems to have been retained, the grace to change its name, brought in here in

This anecdote teaches us that it makes | a distance from the Polish capital. all the difference in the world what candidate is bolted.

The Proposal of the Cotton Planters. The total world supply of raw cotton from 1898 to 1903 inclusive approximated 14,000,000 bales yearly. The opening months of 1904 saw the market practically if not actually empty. This sup-

ply was, therefore, not excessive. Prices for those years have averaged not far from nine cents a pound. This forces no unreasonable prices from the consumer of the manufactured article and leaves a broad margin of profit on anvthing which fairly resembles a businesslike cultivation of the plant,

The huge American crop of 1904, the result of an extensive planting and a favorable season, increased the world supply about 10 per cent. A year ago mill lyzed by fears of a ruinous shortage in concentrated in St. Petersburg, Moscow, similar condition as the result of an industry. alleged oversupply

The president of the Southern Cotton Growers' Protective Association laid by an early agreement upon terms of down in his opening address at New peace in the Far East, would seem to be Orleans "four general propositions, on a course that would strongly commend which we are all agreed":

kets of the country until next fail, and hold the Japan. The mere announcement that as the Canadians showed a disposition to have a until the price advances to normal conditions.

at least 25 per cent, under that of 1904.

"Thirdly. We must arrange for a general system of bonded warehouses under local control of

ganize the producers of the South in every cotton be taken if the Russian authorities at growing county on a business basis to carry into Warsaw had reason to believe that an operation a permanent system of relief and pro- uprising was really imminent in Poland.

ducted by speculators in the market.

tion might work a measureless benefit. with appalling bloodshed. KUROPAT-The storage of cotton and the regulation KIN's army will return smarting under and supply which would avert a glut official quarters. How, then, can it be and avoid a famine. Content with a trusted to sympathize with the Grand fair and reasonable profit on their prod- Dukes? uct, and fixing prices on a scale adjusted by crop variations from year to year, the Southern planters might do much to

demning. But the wise course is not found in that is, "the fittest." any scheme for the restriction of output. It will be found in the largest possible The bill which is to be reported from and economical conditions and in the fire Names and the Man. extension of markets. It makes little difference to the cotton planter where LIVER of Iowa is on his feet in the Senate but if he restricts his output for the sake | hensive title is worth transcribing: of forcing an unreasonable price he will soon find himself the victim of a reaction committee would have done well to in- in which the losses will more than eat crease rather than diminish the number up the profits of the restrictive opera-

Economy is necessary, but there is a Regulation of supply to the market on a basis of "fair, just and reasonable" prices is a legitimate proceeding. Efforts to strangle the market must result

# War.

The news from the theatre of hostilities in Manchuria is conflicting. According to despatches sent on Friday by Gen. KUROPATKIN, the Russians have had a decided advantage in the fighting | freely meted out to British subjects." which has taken place on and near the Sha River since Thursday morning. They are said to have captured some positions of strategic importance on the United States for breaking its laws. attack levelled at their own left by Gen. were seized. Fifty were subjected to KUROKI.

The assertions are not confirmed by despatches from Tokio, and it is hard to law against sealing in Alaskan waters, reconcile them with the fact that on they didn't dare to go on forbidden Friday the censorship permitted the St. Petersburg newspapers to print a report that Gen. KUROPATKIN had opened negotiations with Marshal OYAMA. If we could accept the report as authentic we should have to assume that perday in November, Mr. BRYAN has been emptory orders have been received from one wide smile. Not a word about the the Czar by the Russian Commander Money Changers and NABOTH'S Vine- in Chief to the effect that an armistice yard and ABSALOM hanging by his hair must be arranged as quickly as possible, in the timber trust. Everything is in order that a part of KUROPATKIN'S lovely since the reorganizers' goose army may be recalled to European Russia for the purpose of cooperating in

We pointed out some time ago that the part of the army habitually stationed "There will be much left in the result along the line of the Vistula was of which have taken place during the last The independent Democratic voter week in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Democratic voter asserted himself in force usually distributed in garrisons State Department, at great expense and with all The bad sign of 1896 and 1900 becomes | avail to avert an insurrection, which, if | ference that is about to be furnished forth by the | of the City of New York on Friday even-

> If the Poles have made up their minds that the present conjuncture is propitious for a national uprising, like that of forty years ago, their first outbreaks are likely to occur near the frontier of place in history that he probably will never-get." Galicia, whence they could rely on procuring a good deal of support, in spite of the Austrian Government's attempt to enforce neutrality. No similar cooperation could be hoped for from Posen. because of late the Berlin Government has signally increased the military establishment on its eastern frontier and has drawn an almost impenetrable cormanage to procure arms they can give | Capt. ALEXANDER MCLEAN: the Czar's Government a great deal of trouble at this time, when it would be impossible to detach for operations

Under the circumstances, the immediate conclusion of an armistice, followed itself to the Czar's most loyal and wisest to express disapproval of the war with of liquor. He soon learned that trouble was abead, a large part of KUROPATRIN's army had row, and before long he was attacked by the crowd. been recalled would probably suffice to After a tussle and much confusion crews from Secondly. We must reduce the cotton aere- discourage Polish revolutionists, notage and use of commercial fertilizers under cotton withstanding the fact that many weeks would have to elapse before a considerable number of soldiers could arrive from Manchuria. This is so patent that Fourthly. We must at once proceed to or the precaution would almost certainly leave such undestrable company. He set sail and

KUROPATKIN'S soldiers could un-If the gentlemen who take this view doubtedly be trusted to fight the Poles, of the otton situation were called on , but can they be relied upon to view with for an upinion of grain corners, railway approbation the massacre of their Rusmonopolies and Standard Oil methods sian compatriots by the Grand Ducal there would be shown, doubtless, a very coterie last Sunday in St. Petersburg? harmonious denunciation of such un- The army at the front well knows who holy institutions. It all depends on are chargeable with the suffering brought whose ox is gored. We fail to see the upon it by the gross inadequacy of its | The Canucks hide their heads, bowed essential difference between a cotton commissariat and medical departments. "hold-up" negotiated by Southern It may return to Russia in a sullen, planters and a similar proceeding con- vindictive frame of mind. Even vic- McLEAN sails away with banner high to be a Prince, and the gift therefore com torious soldiers have sometimes shown Some of the propositions of the cotton themselves intractable. Some of the convention are utterly unsound, mor- Imperial Guards themselves, who had ally and economically, and all are rich taken part in the occupation of France in the evidence of human frailty. An after the downfall of Napoleon, came of Drakes Bay are poor spirited: abuse of the proposed system would work | back to Russia with anger in their hearts disaster alike to growers and to con- and entered into the "Decembrist" con-

of market supply might well be made a reverses which it attributes, reasonably check on unhealthy speculation, effect- enough, to the prevalence of incompeing a balance between normal demand tence and dishonesty in the highest

## The Bright Pink Schooner.

An old "superstition," as the intolerant preserve the stability of the market, to | call it, holds that the name is the man or their own great advantage as well as to has a mysterious relation with him and the advantage of manufacturers and potency over him. Early cities and consumers. They could make them- States kept secret the names of their selves one of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S "good gods. The real names of the early men trusts," and set up a model for those and women of the "primitive" school rapacious institutions which so many were unspeakable. Such customs, lingmen of the South find pleasure in con- ering among contemporary folk, are called by the foolish wise "survivals,"

For many reasons do we love the Congressional Record. The number for dent's message though we were glad to have his production under the most intelligent | Jan. 19 illuminates with pink auroral

The Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLhis cotton goes, whether to a Southern to offer a substitute for and to oppose a mill, a Northern mill, or a foreign mill; bill whose singularly able and compre-

> "To extend to citizens of the United States who were owners, charterers, masters, officers and crews of certain vessels registered under the laws of the United States, and to citizens of the United States whose claims were rejected because of the American citizenship of the claimants, or of one or more of the owners, by the international commission appointed pursuant to the convention of Feb. 8, 1896, between the United States and Great Britain, the relief heretofore granted to and received by British subjects in respect of damages for unlawful seizures of vessels or cargoes, or both, or for damnifying interference with the vessels or the voyages of vessels engaged in scaling beyond the three mile limit, and beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, in accordance with the judgment of the fur seal arbitration at Paris in its award of Aug. 15, 1893, and so that fustice shall not be denied to American citizens which has been so

We need not go into the demerits of the bill or ponder the seeming ingenuity of the proposition to pay citizens of the Japanese left, and to have repulsed an Seven vessels mentioned in the text "damnifying interference," that is they lost money because, through fear of the vovages.

Among the fifty-seven one craft shines like the sun among the minor stars:

" (47) Schooner J. Hamilton Lewis."

Here law abdicates. Here we see even the Hon. JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER sole-sitting by the shores of old romance. | most of whatever strength and authority You feel that the J. Hamilton Lewis it possesses to a Republican President. must have had a passionate and multicolored past.

She had. She used to be called the Ada: tonnage, only 68. When she was and sold for \$1,000. The United States one bond of brotherhood? paid the Englishman for her. "And

one! " says Monte Cristo. Then she became the J. Hamilton Lewis. As Mr. DOLLIVER puts it, "they painted out the original name and put on a more imposing inscription on the vessel in plain sight of the world"; and now she begins to live up to her name:

The records of our controversy with Russia auffered various 'damnifying' injuries, and our collected \$60,000 from the Russian Government rob two Governments, and then, with the official records before us, come in here and persuade us to allow it to participate in a third division of spoils, its owner, whatever his nationality, is entitled to a

"And two!" "And three!" says Monte

So long as the J. Hamilton Lewis keeps her name, adventures and damages will crowd upon her. Thirty-three divisions of the spoil will be all too few.

named must be ennobled, inspired, j-hamlewissed. Mr. DOLLIVER quotes from a don around its Polish subjects. There memorandum filed by counsel something are many millions of Poles, however, in of the praise and deeds of "as brave a Russian Poland alone, and if they can man as ever trod a deck or faced a gale,

ican schooner James Hamilton Lewis, he was cruising along the Pacific coast looking for seals, when men here and in Europe were half para- against them many of the troops now he found it necessary to seek shelter from a corm that was approaching and anchored his vessel in the supply. To-day producers are in a Odessa and other centres of Russian a place called Drakes Bay. During the day some twelve Canadian scaling schooners also entered

"About midnight he was aroused and was informed that the captain of the British schooner Maggie Mo wished to see him on board his vessel. the cabin having what is called a good time, each lesson for men ambitious to serve in one appearing to be somewhat under the influence other vessels, including his own, came on board

and rescued him. "He was much battered after the conflict, but succeeded in reaching his vessel, and next mornthe harbor flying the American flag, concluded to when about to leave the harbor noticed that the Canadians acted as though he was running away flying. He was determined to let them see that he was not afraid of them or their flag, so he ordered. the American flag hoisted and loaded a cannon with Leans and salt, and passed between the Britishers firing several shots of sait and beans at the crews on the British vessels until not a head could be seen

The spirit of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE flames from this Drakes Bay exploit. by the shame of the morning and the whiskey of the night before. Triumphant advanced, after salting and beaning

the cowering foe. Mr. DOLLIVER must forgive us for saying that his comments upon the battle

"I have never read anything like that in a booka man getting into a drunken row on shipboard, sumers. Its wise and temperate opera- spiracy, which could only be put down withdrawing from it more or less battered, going foreign State

to his own vessel, raising the flag of the United States and defying its enemies by a cannon loaded with beans and sait. I do not recollect anything like that in the history of the American Navy, and confess it makes a very poor impression upon me."

It makes the best of impressions on everybody else. All the more glory to SANDY MCLEAN, if he did what no of vast aggregations of capital, have American naval officer did. Beans and

salt are as good as grape and canister. Yet not to McLEAN, but to JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS belongs the honor. His great name conquered.

## The Great Political Merger.

The Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS gives this sympathetic appreciation of that of giving more power to the Interstate Mr. ROOSEVELT'S recommendations as to Federal supervision of railroad rates:

"That is what the Democratic party is com mitted to; that exactly, and nothing more; and it is committed to it not because it is in the Presi message to help us in our work of helping the peo ple, when it is a good thing for the people, but because his message is Democratic and sound American doctrine and was so announced from this very place one year ago by me speaking for the Democracy on this side of this chamber and it should be the American doctrine.

"I am glad to know that the President of the United States is more of an American than a Republican. When it comes to dealing with this particular matter we will too mark his footmarks, not because he is President, but because he is right, and we call upon you as American citizens to help us toe mark."

"I am delighted to know," interjected Mr. Scorr of Kansas, "that the Democratic party has at last found a subject upon which it can get together."

This is not sarcasm, but truth. As to many or most things the Democrats fight one another like dogs and cats. They claw and bite about imperialism, the tariff, the currency, the Panama treaty, the army and navy, even a supposed sore toe of Gen. MILES. But they fall into one another's arms the moment a proposition to enlarge the activities of the Federal Government appears. Whatever beauties or merits this proposition may have in itself, it is absolutely contrary to what have been regarded as peculiarly Democratic doctrines during most of the existence of the Democratio party

The Democrats in the House of Representatives greedily gulp this extreme Federalist-Republican plan. At last they have found something which they all like.

In every policy in which they oppose the Republican party the Democrats have been ridiculously beaten. The only policy they can agree upon owes

Is there any visible reason or excuse for two Republican parties? Should a merely sentimental objection to mergers keep Mr. WILLIAMS and his assoseized her English owner valued her at ciates from taking the name of the \$7,000, \$103 a ton. She was appraised | party from which they have taken their

It is a little strange, but wholly edifying, to see Democrats transformed into Republicans and Mr. BRYAN and Mr. WILLIAMS holding up Mr. ROOSEVELT'S hands.

Speaking of the political Era of Best Feeling,

" We are living we are moving

# In a queer and a curious time."

Where Partisanship Ends

The mover, the seconder and the three members who spoke in favor of the resolutions demanding an investigation of the case of Supreme Court Justice WARREN B. HOOKER, which were adopted unanibut such a precertion would scarcely order to enjoy this feast of 'damnifying inter- mously by the Association of the Bar resolved upon, would probably begin at | Government of the United States. Now, I say that | ing, were supporters of the Republican if a vessel-I do not care what may be the skill party. The Judge whose conduct the association condemned is a Republican. The Legislature to which the demand for an investigation will be sent is con-

trolled by its Republican members. The

proceedings against WARREN B. HOOKER

are not and cannot be made to appear the result of partisan persecution. Except by a few shortsighted politicians, it is understood throughout New York State that partisanship ceases at the entrance to the court room. The men who packed the State Bar Associa-Inevitably the skipper of a craft so tion in behalf of Judge Hooker were of the small minority that has failed to grasp this fact. With the man in whose an investigation, with the most creditable members of their own party de-

taught that even affiliation with the dominant faction in State politics will not protect rascality on the bench. Non-partisanship in the judiciary has been declared by the voters at the polls to be the policy of the State. The politicians who refuse to recognize its principle will find themselves abandoned by their constituents if they persist in He accepted the invitation and went on board the their blindness. The case of WARREN Maggle Mc, and found about fifteen Canadians to B. HOOKER may prove to be a valuable

manding an investigation, they may be

Was the Hon. JOHN BARRETT sent out to Panama as an engineer to investigate and decide questions of engineering policy? He seems to have the idea that such is his

public capacity and party management

in New York.

A correspondent asks us why Governor CARTER of Hawaii should be censured for accepting a silver punch bowl as a gift from Prince Fushimi of Japan, at the very time when President ROOSEVELT is thankthem, each vessel having her British flag ing President Palma, in terms of unusually enthusiastic gratitude, for the gift of a volume of public documents from the Government Printing Office in Havana.

> We call the attention of our corresponden to the exact language of the eighth clause of Section 9 of Article I. of the United States Constitution:

> "No person holding any office of profit or trust under them [the United States] shall, without the consent of the Congress accept of any present. emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign State."

The donor of the punch bowl happens clearly within the scope of this constitutional prohibition. The donor of the volume of public documents, which has moved Mr. ROOSEVELT so profoundly, and which he says he will keep as one of the most precious mementos and will leave as a legacy to his children, happens to be neither a King nor a Prince, nor again a

WHICH?

tion in freight rates have been passed by a Repub

On July 8, 1904, the Democratic national con-

of existing civil and criminal statutes against all

as may be necessary to effectually suppress them.

During the campaign the Democratic can

this subject. Mr. Roosevelt's one published

was to take it up. On Dec. 6, 1904, there ap-

In my judgment, the most important legislative

act now needed as regards the regulation of cor

regulations, the revised rate to at once go into ef

been Judge Parker's chief opponent at the

Democratic convention and had twice been the candidate of that party, called on Presi-

dent Roosevelt at the White House; and he has

since been loud in the expression of his cordial

approval of this part of the message. On Jan. 12, 1905, Mr. John Sharp Williams

who had been chairman of the St. Louis Dem-

ocratic convention and is the leader of that

ect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court

peared in his message these words:

ence to the following principles.

ically different plank as follows:

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On June 22, 1904, the Republican national convention met at Chicago and adopted this plank: State Librarian Discussed by a Hebrew. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Relating to the petition of "some of the most prominent Hebrews of this city," as you call Laws enacted by the Republican party which the Democratic party falled to enforce, and which were them in your article of Jan. 21, to the regents of the University of New York State, asking ended for the protection of the public against the or the removal from office of the present d by a Republican President, and ne State Librarian, Mr. Melvil Dewey, I, for one, laws insuring reasonable publicity as to the opera-tions of great corporations and providing addi-tional remedles for the prevention of discrimina-

lican Congress.

In this record of achievement during the past I have reason to think that in this I am eight years may be read the pledges which the Republican party has fulfilled. We promise to continue these policies, and we declare our constant adher-Among the "principles" which follow this,

ment as the petitioners.

I personally do not think that the said pe-Commerce Commission is conspicuously vention met at St. Louis and adopted a rad-We demand an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to the end that the travelling public and shippers of this Governofficer. In my opinion they have Mr. Dewey's conduct of his enterprises, ment may have prompt and adequate relief from the abuses to which they are subjected in the matter of transportation. We demand a strict enforcement auch trusts, combinations and monopolies; and we demand the enactment of such further legislation

Their request for the removal of Mr. Dewey for being the guiding spirit in the establishdidate, Judge Parker, said little if anything on utterance during the campaign did not touch Shortly after the election of Mr. Roosevelt we began to hear that his message to Congress as the action objected to, perhaps; porations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and Early in January, 1905, Mr. Bryan, who had

nes.

I am far from approving of the refusel to y hotel or inn or club not to admit any permy whatsoever who morally or socially or ysically is not objectionable. So long as

who had been chairman of the St. Louis Democratic convention and is the leader of that party in Congress, introduced a bill (H. B. 17850) "To empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix transportation rates in certain contingencies," which reads as follows:

That when, hereafter, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall declare a given rate for transportation of freight or passengers unreasonable or unjustly discriminative, it shall be the duty of the Commission, and it is hereby suinorized to perform that duty, to declare at the same time what would be a fair, just, and reasonable rate in lieu of the rate declared unreasonable, and then new rates odiciared shall become operative twenty days after notice.

That whenever in consequence of the declaion of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as fair liust, and reasonable rate in lieu of the rate declared unreasonable, and then expected the selection of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall occlaim as it is to be charged by the transportation company during the peadency of the illugation and until the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall continue as the rate to be charged by the transportation company during the peadency of the illugation and until the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall continue as the rate to be charged by the transportation company during the peadency of the illugation and until the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall continue as the rate to be charged by the transportation company during the peadency of the illugation and until the decision of the Interstate Commerce Tommission shall be continued to the commerce Commission shall continue as the rate to be charged by the transportation company during the peadency of the illugation and until the decision of the Interstate Commerce Tommission shall be continued to the commerce Commission shall continue as the rate to be charged by the transportation company during the proportion of a first proportion of the commerce to the commerce Commiss

Why is this? For one thing, it is largely due to the as soon as they have learned by a little experience tured by false pretences and that their enlistment

Do not its existence and its persistence and growth suggest that there is something wrong with the system and the officers administering it? It is a fact that certain officers are especially unfortunate losing by desertion men under their command.

American Assimilation of Foreigners. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The quotation you print under the title "A Striking Difference Between Europe and America." from an article by Mr. F. A. Vanderlip in Scribner's, is interesting: but it strikes one of practical mind as an syldence of superficial consideration of the subject when the author expresses wonder at the cause of the ready amaigamation here of foreign elements that pe

sistently maintain racial peculiarities in the Old This appears to be merely an order of nature to illustrate which one might say: In Europe are the roots, existing in close proximity, maybe, but always preserving original characteristics. Here behalf they labored compelled by public opinion to appeal to the Legislature for sourishing American growth. To go further, we may admit the influence of these

scions, as their adherence to the foster parent stem becomes complete in the ever broadening development of the concrete whole. As in other regular courses of nature, too, the useful is readily assimilated, while the worthless is relentlessly rejected.

Hurrah for the United States!

The New York Harbor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article

in the Scientific American entitled "The New York Harbor Entrance," by Prof. L. M. Haupt, sounds an alarm for the welfare of the port. The following point, however, seems to be overlooked:
At the present time there are across the wide submerged flats between Coney Island and Sandy Hook several channels of moderate depth. The article shows that Rockaway Beach is travelling westward and Sandy Hook northward across this area, thus narrowing the entrance.

As the channels are created and maintained by the tidal flow, may we not look for a single, much deeper and better channel after the above narrowing has taken place? In other words, is not the approaching catastrophe pointed out by Prof. Haupt a blessing in disguise, but not wholly unrecognizable? CASSIUS E. GILLETTE. Major of Engineers, United States Army, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 27.

## Much in a Name. From the Kansas City Star.

The Rev. William Carter of the First Presby-terian Church, who opened the Implement Dealers' convention, said he heard some one complain of the long names given to implement associations.

"Our movement," said he, "has a long name. It
is the 'Interdenominational Evangelistic Campaign for the Religious and Spiritual Advancement and Upliftment of Greater Kansas City."

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The Sun has done nobly on the wonderful Schenectady revival. We close it next Sunday night at the flood tide of success, and begin again in summer (ten meetings) and in the fall. The entire best element of the city praises TRE SUN. SCHENECTADY, Jan. 27.

The Veteraus of a Doctor's Visiting List. From the Medical Record. Dr. James H. Payne of Boston, who was grad-uated from the University of the City of New York in 1848, has three patients on his visiting list to-day

when La Foliette comes to Washington and takes the seat alongside Senator Spooner.

who have been his patients upward of fifty years. Severe Strain. From the Washington Post. Senatorial courtesy will get a run for its money

The Bemand for the Removal of the

State Librarian, Mr. Meivil Dewey, the same at any time between now and the control of the work.

The control of the work tion of the work.

The control of the work tion of the work tion of the work.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla proposes, in effect, to the control of the work tion of the work. point of view taken by these gentlemen

expressing the opinion of a great many of the 750,000 Jews of the State of New York, many of them taxpayers, too, and imbued with the same pride in our State and its govern-

titioners have presented a good case against the State Librarian for his removal from office, so long as they did not prove that Mr. Dewey has been inefficient or negligent, or both, in the fulfilment of his duties as a public nothing whatever to do with his private affairs; and long as they do not in any way interfere with regents of the university any reason in fairness to remove him therefrom the petitioners' ardent wishes notwithstanding.

ment of the rule of the Lake Placid Company exclude certain persons from the Lake Placid Club, far from being in good taste, seems to me simply an emanation of a spirit of revenge, in itself just as intolerant and full of the ignorant brutality of mediæval times as the action objected to, perhaps; but there is no effect without a cause, and if Mr. Dewey has seen fit, maybe in self-defence, to adopt in the running of his establishment a policy similar to the one a number of other shortsighted innkeepers and a number of social clubs have found it necessary to adopt, why, there must be ample cause for such a measure. And if the petitioners profess that it is so "far from them to take umbrage at such phenomena," why do they choose to take umbrage in this particular case?

I am rather inclined to think that it is just such phenomena that should make our race stop and consider—should make us try to the best of our ability to get at the real root of the evil, which, I dare say, is not such a difficult task for those of us who keep our eyes open, and watch and are alive to the spirit of the times.

BILL FOR A STATE SONG. Oppressive Measure Now Before the

South Daketa Legislature. From the St. Paul Dispatch PIERRE S. D. Jan. 24 .- A bill has been introduced in the South Dakota House of Representa-tives by Representative Apland for the adoption of a State song, whose author is Stena Sidnell Peterson of Centerville. When the bill was first presented. the assistant clerk of the House offered to sing the song to the members, but the offer was declined and the song was referred to the Committee on Immigration. Following is Mr. Peterson's produc-tion to be sung to the tune of "Yes, We'll Rally

Round the Flag, Boys!" "Where the skies in beauty beam, And the sunsets golden gleam, There is my home in South Dakota; Where the fields of waving grain Giving a cheer for South Dakota

All hall to Dakota! with glad hearts we sing. Till far o'er the prairies, our praises will ring; And within each patriot heart what a joy it doth

CHORUS:

"Where the western breezes blow, Goldenrod and roses grow, Over the plains of South Dakota; And the lovely autumn days Into winter lingering stay—
Glving a cheer for South Dakota.

"Timber land of wealth untold. Mines of sliver and of gold. Are in the bills of South Dakota; Wonderful thy 'Cave of Winds.' And thy great and famous springs— Then give a cheer for South Dakota. "They gather from the East, And they gather from the West,

Seeking for homes in South Dakota; What a welcome glad and free From each ploneer you see— Then give a cheer for South Dr kota. "Tis the homeland of the free Patriots of Liberty. Came from the homes of South Dalmes. And the Nation's flag shall wave Long in honor of her brave-

Then give a cheer for South Dakota."

The South's Great Year. From the Manufacturers' Record. There is one striking point worthy of general

attention, and that is, while raising by far the largest cotton crop ever produced, larger than the world generally had supposed that the South could cultivate and pick with its present labor supply, this section at the same time has raised its largest grain crops and its largest fruit crops, and, in addition to all of this, has steadily developed its industrial and railroad interests. The people of the South have thus been doing more work and accom-plishing greater results during the last twelve months than ever before.

Pear of Mountain Lion Closes School. Ansley correspondence Nebraska State Journal A mountain lion was seen about ten miles west of this place yesterday. It is described as a very large animal. It has picked up young calves and earried them away. School has been dismissed in the district in that vicinity, because of fear that the beast might attack the children on their way to and from school.

From the Emporia Gazette The records show that there were sixty-four less weddings in Lyon county in the year 1904 than there ere in the preceding year. In 1908 the marriage affidavit books show 322 weddings, while for year 1904 but 258 marriage affidavits are recorded.

Reform in the Vale of Siddim. Lot was fleeing from Sodom. "I cen't understand why the wave of reform is going on now," he sollloquized: "it's nowhere near

JEWS AND HOTELS AND CLUBS. SEA LEVEL OR LOCKS AT PANAMA? An American Contractor Severely Criti-

cises Mr. Bunau-Varilla's Plan. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There will no doubt be many absurd propositions made with reference to the Panama Canal before it is completed, but I think it unlikely that one more impracticable than that made by Mr. Philippe Bunau-Varilla, as published in your paper of Jan. 26, will be brought forth

first build a lock canal, with its enormous dams, locks, spillways, &c., and then, after this is built, proceed to make a deep sea canal of it by dredging out the upper sections and

then tearing out the dams, locks, &c.
The mere statement of such a proposition would seem to carry its own rejutation, for, from the point of view of an engineer or tractor, a more ridiculous scheme could no be proposed; but, as you have editoriall commented on the plan and invited the attention of Senators and Representatives to it I will point out clearly why the scheme is

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Among the objections to the Bunau-Varilla scheme are the following:

1. The locks, dams and spillways of a lock his office and are not to the detriment of the local will cost probably from \$40,000,000 to latter, ought not to give and cannot give the \$60,000,000; and these would be built, in the Bunau-Varilla scheme, only to be destroyed again-a case of throwing that much money

2. Dredging out the upper section of the canal is wholly impracticable. Rock under-lies a large portion of the Culebra Cut, and to excavate rock under thirty-six feet or forty of water costs \$4 or \$5 a cubic yard-three or four times what it costs in an open ditch free from water. Therefore to cut down Culebra by Bunau-Varilla's method would cost hun-dreds of millions of dollars more than it would to do the work as an original proposi-

direds of millions of dollars more than it would to do the work as an original proposition.

3. If a deep see canal be made, Culebra Cut will have to be greatly widened, to give the necessary slope to the sides, and in places retaining walls of masonry must be constructed to prevent the caving in of the sides, especially if quicksand be encountered. If constructed on Bunan-Varilla's scheme, these retaining walls would be undermined by dredging, while to construct additional retaining walls or foundations for these already in existence, under thirty-six or forty feet of water, is an incredibly expensive task.

4. To take care of the spoil from such a gigantic cut as that at Culebra is a big task, even if the ditch is dry. If the overhead cable system is adopted, as it doubtless will be, to handle the loose dirt and rock is a comparatively simple problem. Supplemental cables, soo or 1,000 feet long, in many cases, can be attached to the end of the working cable, and the carriers can be transferred from the main cable to the supplemental cable, to be carried over some neighboring ravine to be dumped and, when this is impracticable, permanent railways on the surface of the ground on the edge of the canal, and parallel to it, can be constructed cheaply, so that the spoils can be dumped directly from the skip of the overhead cable into cars. By Bunau-Varilla's scheme it would be several times as costly to handle this enormous amount of spoil by any system which could be devised.

5. The upper section of the canal, on the plan proposed by the Isthmian Canal Commission, would be twenty miles long, and ninety feet higher than the adjacent sections. Even if no underlying rock or quick-sand or any othersobstacle were encountered, the mere physical task of removing such a vast quantity of material by dredging would require such a number of dredges, mud scows, hydraulic pumps, &c. if the task were to be completed within any reasonable number of dredges, mud scows, hydraulic pumps, &c., if the task were
to be completed within any reasonable number of years, as would practically prevent
navigation while the work was in progress;
while the mud, water and slush which would
be dumped out upon the surrounding country
by such a scheme would be intolerable.

Besides, the cost of doing such a work in such
a manner would be hundreds of millions of
dollars more than it would cost to make a deep
sea canal at the outset. In other words, excavation of hard material is more cheaply
done by steam shovels in a dry ditch than by
dredges under thirty-six or forty feet of
water.

water.
But, aside from these reasons, the whole scheme proposed by Bunau-Varilla is chimerical and nonsensical, and unworthy of serious discussion.

George W. Crichfield.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

# THE TREPOFF POLICY.

Shrewd Tactles of the Man on Whom Rest the Hopes of Russian Autocracy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Trepoff, Governor-General of St. Petersburg, with plenary powers, whose reputation is not less sinister than that of several of his class who have been removed at different times by agents of the revolutionary bodies in Russia, appears to be endowed with more astuteness and intelligence than the average Muscovite police official. His proclamation to the workingmen of St. Petersburg was a e of exceeding proves successful in the long run he will de

which it will have saved can confer on him The immediate result is the separation it causes among the revolutionary leaders to those they led, compared with the sub stantial relief which the Government gives on the instant to those already in misery from hunger and cold. To those the pro-gramme of Gen. Trepoff affords attractions more powerful than a Constitution run by a middle class composed of lawyers, indus-

gramme of Gen. Trepoff affords attractions more powerful than a Constitution run by a middle class composed of lawyers, industrial capitalists and theoretical politicians, who are pushing their way between the moulik and aristocratic classes into power. The system of State Socialism that prevails in Russia is eminently calculated to aid the sa acious move of Gen. Trepoff.

The Government of Russia is the largest employer and controller of labor in the country, and is in a position to give effect to its decisions in no more time than is required to arrive at them. The railways and telegraphs, the manufacture and sale of spirits, of sugar, are all under Government ownership or control, as also extensive factories of all kinds, and shipbuilding establishments. To the workmen employed in these sufficient wages to insure them from want while at work and a moderate insurance against starvation in old age mean good government in their present stage of social and political development. The doctrines preached to them by the followers of Kurl Marx would have no attraction for them but for the tag of regeneration by politics which the agitators against the Government cunningly attached to them; and if the Russian Government only permitted them to know of the condition of their class, say in Germany and Austria, the Russian workmen would probably be the first to drive their would-be constitutional deliverers out of the country so long as the autocracy and its Trepoffs allowed them a decent standard of life. The Russian Government, not being a commercial undertaking in the ordinary meaning of the term, is not aiming at trade profits, but rather at other ends, and can therefore afford to be what to its workmen would appear to be generous in pursuit of them.

The success of failure, therefore, of Gen. Trepoff's policy means much for the autocracy. The great question is as to how far the merely political as distinguished from the social revolutionary doctrines have permeated Russian society generally. The calling of Prince Tro

For Kaiser's Hundred Thousandth Pheasant

From the London Chronicle There is a game preserve in Germany owned by Count Tachirchaky-Renard, who has raised a monument there in honor of the Kaiser. It commemorates the occasion when the Kaiser shot his fifty though the comment of the country of the comments of the country of the co sandth cock pheasant. Marble and porphyry bear witness to this achievement for the rest of time. But that happy cock pheasant was immolated two years ago, and since then the Kalser's bag has grown prodigiously. What monument, even in brass, will be good enough to celebrate his hundred

thousandth cock pheasant? Opera in the Golden Age.

The singers of the golden age sang with a totally different purpose from the of the singers of to-day, and to that purpose their style was adapted. They were singers, pure and simple. They had to contend with no obstacles of textual significance. No strange and ear testing intervals confronted them The orchestra never obtruded a vigorous inde pendence of utterance upon their ears. And, above all, they were not called upon to unite with the graces of song the interpretative functions of the Taking no chances, however, he wisely continued